

MARKED-UP VERSION OF
ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION
AS ORIGINALLY FILED

~~DESCRIPTION~~

LASER ELEMENT DRIVING APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

~~TECHNICAL FIELD~~

[0001] ~~{0001}~~—The present invention relates to a laser element driving apparatus that controls the light emission (lighting) of a laser element, and more particularly relates to a laser element driving apparatus that controls the light emission of a laser element that takes into consideration safety in relation to the human eye.

2. Description of the Related Art ~~BACKGROUND ART~~

[0002] ~~{0002}~~—Digital cameras, digital videos and the like use laser elements as backlights for focusing on nighttime photographic subjects. This kind of laser element driving apparatus that controls the light emission of a laser element generally includes a laser element and a photo-detection element, which monitors and converts to electric signals the light intensity thereof, and the supply current to the laser element is controlled by feeding back the electric signal of the photo-

detection element (see, for example, Japan Patent Application Laid-open No. H6-326396~~Document 1~~). Moreover, the laser element driving apparatus intermittently supplies current to the laser element, and correspondingly causes the laser element to emit light discontinuously.

[0003] ~~[0003]~~—FIG. 2 is a conventional laser element driving apparatus. This laser element driving apparatus 101 includes: a laser element LD that varies the light intensity corresponding to the current that flows thereto; a photo-detection element PD that receives the light, which~~that~~ the laser element LD emits, and generates a current corresponding to the light intensity; a voltage conversion resistor 130 that converts ~~to voltage~~ the current of the photo-detection element PD to voltage; a feedback amplifier 112 that controls an emission control switch 111, to be described later, by receiving at a non-inversion input terminal the voltage of the voltage conversion resistor 130 and receiving at an inversion input terminal a voltage output from an emission intensity setting voltage generator 124 for setting the emission intensity of the laser element LD; the ~~an~~ emission control switch 111 that is a PMOS transistor to control the current that flows to the laser element LD, wherein the gate receives the output voltage of the feedback amplifier 112, and the drain is connected to the laser element LD; and a power source switch 125 that is an NPN transistor that

opens and closes (becomes non-conductive, conductive)
 corresponding to an intermittent control signal SIG including
~~consisting of~~ a low level and a high level, wherein the collector
 is connected to a power source Vdd and the emitter is connected
 to an inner power source VddIN. The source of the emission
 control switch 111 and the power source terminal of the feedback
 amplifier 112 are connected to the inner power source VddIN.
[0004] ~~[0004]~~—The operation of the laser element driving
 apparatus 101 will be explained next. When a low level
 intermittent control signal SIG is input to the power source
 switch 125, the power source switch 125 becomes non-conductive
 and no power is fed to the emission control switch 111.
Consequently, ~~consequently,~~ no current flows to the laser element
 LD and the laser element LD does not emit light. When ~~Meanwhile,~~
~~when~~ a high level intermittent control signal SIG is input to the
 power source switch 125, the power source switch 125 becomes
 conductive, and the inner power source VddIN becomes the
 predetermined power voltage. Immediately after the power source
 switch 125 becomes ~~has become~~ conductive, no current is produced
 by the photo-detection element PD, and therefore the input
 voltage of the non-inversion input terminal of the feedback
 amplifier 112 is at ground ~~the grounded~~ level, and the output
 voltage of the feedback amplifier 112 is also at ground ~~the~~
~~grounded~~ level. Consequently, the emission control switch 111 is

turned on, current flows to the laser element LD, and the laser element LD emits light. Then, based on the feedback loop, when the voltage of the voltage conversion resistor 130 reaches the output voltage of the emission intensity setting voltage generator 124, a predetermined current stably flows to the laser element LD. This operation repeats corresponding to the intermittent control signals SIG.

~~[0005] Patent Document 1: Japan Patent Application Laid open No. H6-326396~~

~~DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION~~

~~PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION~~

~~[0005]~~ ~~[0006]~~ In this way, a laser element~~elements~~ LD, which is used in a digital camera, digital video or the like, emits light discontinuously (intermittently) by the laser element driving apparatus 101. This is in order to prevent deleterious effects on the eyes of ~~when~~ a person who is the photographic subject.

~~[0006]~~ The ~~[0007]~~ Here, the present inventor focused on the possibility that a laser element could be in ~~become~~ a continuously lit state if trouble were to occur with the intermittent control signal SIG or the like. In such a situation, it would be preferable to establish a countermeasure so as not to enter a continuously lit state. Moreover, as previously stated,

immediately after the power source switch 125 has become conductive, the output voltage of the feedback amplifier 112 is at ground~~the grounded~~ level, and therefore the emission control switch 111 is turned fully on so that the maximum current flows. The present inventor~~applicant~~s focused on the possibility of light emission in which, as a result, current rushes into the laser element and the emission intensity becomes excessively large, and discovered~~decided that it would be preferable to~~ ~~configure~~ a countermeasure so that an excessively large emission will not occur even in this situation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] In order to overcome~~[0008] With the problems~~ described above, preferred embodiments~~foregoing in view, an~~ ~~object~~ of the present invention ~~is to~~ provide a laser element driving apparatus that prevents long-term light emission (continuous lighting) or high intensity light emission of a laser element having deleterious effects~~affect~~ on the human eye, and that heightens safety in relation to the human eye.

The

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM

[0008] ~~[0009]~~ ~~In order to resolve the aforementioned~~ ~~problem,~~ the laser element driving apparatus according to a preferred~~preferable~~ embodiment of the present invention

~~includes~~~~comprises~~ a laser element that varies light intensity corresponding to a current that flows thereto; a photo-detection element that monitors and converts to electric signals the light intensity of the laser element; an emission control switch that controls the current flowing to the laser element; a feedback amplifier that controls the emission control switch by feeding back electric signals of the photo-detection element; and an emission control switch controlling circuit that turns the emission control switch OFF when determining as abnormal a current flowing continuously to the laser element for a predetermined time from the beginning of the laser element light emission and/or that controls the emission control switch such that the current flowing to the laser element at the time of beginning of the laser element light emission is gradually increased.

[0009] ~~[0010]~~—Preferably, the emission control switch controlling circuit includes an emission stop switch in order to turn OFF the emission control switch by determining as abnormal a current flowing continuously to the laser element for a predetermined time from the beginning of the laser element light emission.

[0010] ~~[0011]~~—Moreover, ~~the emission control switch controlling circuit preferably the emission control switch controlling circuit~~ includes a capacitor and a light emission

stop switch in order to control the emission control switch such that the current flowing to the laser element is gradually increased when the laser element begins to emit light. ~~When~~^{when} the laser element begins to emit light, the emission control switch is forced to turn OFF and ~~the~~^{said} capacitor is charged by turning the emission stop switch ON, and after a predetermined time has elapsed, the emission control switch is controlled by turning the emission stop switch OFF and discharging ~~the~~^{said} capacitor, and then the current flowing to the laser element is gradually increased.

[0011] ~~—[0012]—~~ More preferably, this laser element driving apparatus ~~includes~~^{comprises} an oscillator that outputs a reference clock for counting the predetermined time from the beginning of the laser element light emission up to the determination of abnormality. This oscillator is made to stop the oscillation operation when the abnormality is determined.

~~EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION~~

[0012] ~~[0013]~~ According to another preferred ~~embodiment~~^{embodiments} of the present invention, the laser element driving apparatus stops the light emission of the laser element LD by turning the emission control switch OFF when the laser element has emitted light continuously for a predetermined time or more based on a trouble of an intermittent control signal or

the like. Therefore, ~~and therefore~~ the safety in relation to human eyes can be heightened by preventing abnormally continuous light to have a deleterious effect on human eyes. Moreover, the current flowing to the laser element when the laser element begins to emit light is gradually increased, and therefore light with a large emission intensity is prevented from having a deleterious ~~effect~~affect on human eyes, and the safety in relation to the human eye can be heightened. In addition, the life time of the laser element can be increased by minimizing the stress on the laser element.

[0013] Other features, elements, steps, characteristics and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments of the present invention with reference to the attached drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] ~~[0014]~~ ~~[Fig. 1]~~ FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram of a laser element driving apparatus according~~related~~ to a ~~preferred~~preferable embodiment of the present invention.

[0015] ~~[Fig. 2]~~ FIG. 2 is a circuit diagram of a conventional laser element driving apparatus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS~~EXPLANATION OF~~

~~REFERENCE NUMERALS~~

~~[0015] 1 Laser element driving apparatus~~

~~11 Emission control switch~~

~~12 Feedback amplifier~~

~~13 Fail-safe circuit~~

~~14 Soft start circuit~~

~~16 Emission control switch controlling circuit~~

~~17 Oscillator~~

~~18 Inner power source detection circuit~~

~~21 Intermittent control signal detection circuit~~

~~19, 22 Counter~~

~~20, 23 Flip flop circuit~~

~~24 Emission intensity setting voltage generator~~

~~25 Power source switch~~

~~28 NOR circuit~~

~~29 Emission stop switch~~

~~30 Voltage conversion resistor~~

~~38 Capacitor for soft start~~

~~LD Laser element~~

~~PD Photo-detection element~~

~~SIG Intermittent control signal~~

~~BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION~~

~~[0016] [0016] A preferred~~best embodiment of the present

invention will be described below ~~by~~while referring to ~~the~~

~~diagrams.~~ FIG. 1. FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram of a laser element driving apparatus according~~related~~ to a preferred~~preferable~~ embodiment of the present invention. In the same way as the laser element driving apparatus 101 of the prior art, this laser element driving apparatus 1 includes: a laser element LD that varies at~~the~~ light intensity corresponding to the current that flows thereto; a photo-detection element PD that receives the light that the laser element LD emits and generates a current corresponding to the light intensity (specifically, monitors and converts to electric signals the light intensity of the laser element); a voltage conversion resistor 30 that converts ~~to voltage~~ the current of the photo-detection element PD to voltage; a feedback amplifier 12 that controls an emission control switch 11, to be described later, by receiving at a non-inversion input terminal the voltage of the voltage conversion resistor 30 (that is, feeding back the electric signal of the photo-detection element) and receiving at an inversion input terminal a voltage output from an emission intensity setting voltage generator 24 for setting the emission intensity of the laser element LD; the ~~an~~-emission control switch 11 that is a PMOS transistor to control the current that flows to the laser element LD, wherein the gate receives the output voltage of the feedback amplifier 12, and the drain is connected to the laser element LD; and a power source switch 25 that is an NPN

transistor that opens and closes (becomes non-conductive, conductive) corresponding to an intermittent control signal ~~signals~~-SIG (for example, 50% duty rectangular waveform of about 50 Hz) including ~~consisting of~~ a low level and a high level, wherein the collector is connected to a power source Vdd and the emitter is connected to an inner power source VddIN. The source of the emission control switch 11 and the power source terminal of the feedback amplifier 12 are connected to the inner power source VddIN.

[0017] ~~[0017]~~—This laser element driving apparatus 1 further includes~~+~~ an oscillator (OSC) 17 that outputs a reference clock (for example 40 kHz); a fail-safe circuit 13 for preventing abnormal continuous lighting, which receives the inputs of the inner power source VddIN and the reference clock; a soft start circuit 14 for preventing excessively large current from flowing to the laser element LD, and which receives the inputs of the intermittent control signal SIG and the reference clock; and an emission control switch controlling circuit 16 that receives the signals from the fail-safe circuit 13 and the signals from the soft start circuit 14, and controls the emission control switch 11 based on these signals.

[0018] ~~[0018]~~—The fail-safe circuit 13 includes an inner power source detection circuit 18, a counter 19, and a flip flop circuit 20. The inner power source detection circuit 18 includes

a capacitor 31 and resistor 33, which form a differentiation circuit, and a diode 32 that clamps the output voltage thereof. The inner power source VddIN is input to one end of the capacitor 31 as a signal. The other end of the capacitor 31 is connected to one end of the resistor 33 and the cathode of the diode 32. The other end of the resistor 31 and the anode of the diode 32 are grounded. The ~~Then, the~~ capacitor 31 and the resistor 33, which form the ~~a~~-differentiation circuit, detect a rise of the inner power source VddIN, and generate a one shot pulse synchronized thereto, which is ~~are~~ output to the counter 19 and the reset input terminal R of the flip flop circuit 20. The diode 32 prevents ~~is for the purpose of not applying~~ an excessively large load on the circuit receiving the output voltage by clamping the output voltage in the negative direction, which is produced synchronously with the fall of the inner power source VddIN, at the voltage below the ground potential by a Schottky barrier voltage (VF).

[0019] ~~[0019]~~ —The one shot pulse of the inner power source detection circuit 18, as a count start signal, is input to the counter 19 of the fail-safe circuit 13, which counts the number of the reference clock of the oscillator 17. Then, when the predetermined count number (for example, a count of about 4000) is reached, a signal is output to the set input terminal S of the flip flop circuit 20 to be explained below. The flip flop

circuit 20 has a reset input terminal R and a set input terminal S as input terminals, and has a non-inversion output terminal Q and an inversion output terminal QN as output terminals. Low level is output from the non-inversion output terminal Q and high level is output from the inversion output terminal QN when a pulse is input to the reset input terminal R. High level is output from the non-inversion output terminal Q and low level is output from the inversion output terminal QN when a pulse is input to the set input terminal S. The signal of the non-inversion output terminal Q is input to one input terminal of the NOR circuit 28, to be described later, of the emission control switch controlling circuit 16. The signal of the inversion output terminal QN is input to the oscillator 17, the oscillator 17 is oscillated if the signal is high level, and the oscillator 17 does not oscillate, or stops oscillating,~~oscillation is stopped~~ if the signal is low level.

[0020] ~~[0020]~~—The circuit configuration of the soft start circuit 14 will be explained next. The soft start circuit 14 includes an intermittent control signal detection circuit 21, a counter 22, and a flip flop circuit 23. The intermittent control signal detection circuit 21 is ~~a circuit~~ configured in the same way as the inner power source detection circuit 18. That is, the intermittent control signal detection circuit 21 includes a capacitor 34 and a resistor 36, which form a differentiation

circuit, and a diode 35 that clamps the output voltage thereof. ~~The~~ Then, ~~a~~ capacitor 34 and ~~the~~ ~~a~~ resistor 35, which form ~~the~~ ~~a~~ differentiation circuit, detect a rise of the intermittent control signal SIG, and generate a one shot pulse synchronized thereto, which ~~is~~ ~~are~~ output to the counter 22 and reset input terminal R of the flip flop circuit 23.

[0021] ~~_____~~ ~~{0021}~~ —The one shot pulse of the intermittent signal detection circuit 21, as a count start signal, is input ~~to~~ the counter 22 of the soft start circuit 14, which counts the number of the reference clock of the oscillator 17. Then, when the predetermined count number (for example, a count of about 4) is reached, a signal is output to the set input terminal S of the flip flop circuit 23 to be explained below. The flip flop circuit 23 ~~is a circuit that~~ conducts the same function as the flip flop circuit 20 of the previously described fail-safe circuit 13. The signal of the inversion output terminal QN is input to the other input terminal of the NOR circuit 28 of the emission control switch controlling circuit 16, and the signal of the non-inversion output terminal Q is not input to anywhere.

[0022] ~~_____~~ ~~{0022}~~ —The circuit configuration of the emission control switch controlling circuit 16 will be explained next. The emission control switch controlling circuit 16 includes ~~the~~ ~~÷~~ ~~a~~ NOR circuit 28, which receives, as previously described, the input of signals from the flip flop circuit 20 of the fail-safe

circuit 13 and signals from the flip flop circuit 23 of the soft start circuit 14; an emission stop switch 29 that is a PMOS transistor, wherein the source is connected to the inner power source VddIN, and the drain is connected to the output of feedback amplifier 12; and a soft start capacitor 38, wherein one end is connected to the drain thereof, and the other is grounded. ~~The Here, the~~ current drive capacity of the emission stop switch 29 ~~is shall be~~ sufficiently higher than the current drive capacity of the ground side (specifically, the sink current side) of the feedback amplifier 12. According to this configuration, if either of the two signals input to the NOR circuit 28 is a high level signal, the emission stop switch 29 is turned ON, and, irrespective of the output of the feedback amplifier 12, the gate of the emission control switch 11 is forced to the power source voltage level. As a result, a current does not flow to the laser element LD, and the soft start capacitor 38 is charged to the power source voltage level. Meanwhile, if both of the two signals input to the NOR circuit 28 are low level, the emission stop switch 29 turns OFF, and therefore the gate voltage of the emission control switch 11 is determined by the status of the feedback amplifier 12 and the soft start capacitor 38. This will be explained in detail below~~later~~.

[0023] ~~[0023]~~—The operation of the laser element driving apparatus 1 will be explained next. First, if a low level

intermittent control signal SIG is input to the power source switch 25, the power source switch 25 becomes non-conductive, and no power is supplied to the emission control switch 11.
Consequently,~~consequently,~~ no current flows to the laser element LD, and the laser element LD does not emit light.

[0024] ~~[0024]~~—Next, when the laser element LD begins to emit light, specifically, when a high level intermittent control signal SIG is input to the power source switch 25, the power source switch 25 becomes conductive, and the inner power source VddIN becomes the predetermined power source voltage. Then, the rising edge of the inner power source VddIN is detected by the inner power source detection circuit 18 of the fail-safe circuit 13, the flip flop circuit 20 is reset by the detection signal thereof, and the counter 19 begins counting.

[0025] ~~[0025]~~—Meanwhile, the rising edge of the intermittent control signal SIG is detected by the intermittent control signal detection circuit 21 of the soft start circuit 14, and the flip flop circuit 23 is reset by the detection signal and the counter 22 starts counting. When the flip flop circuit 23 of the soft start circuit 14 is reset, the high level from the inversion output QN of the flip flop circuit 23 is input to the NOR circuit 28 of the emission control switch controlling circuit 16. The NOR circuit 28 outputs low level to the emission stop switch 29, the emission stop switch 29 is turned ON, and the gate

of the emission control switch 11 ~~becomes~~~~is forced to~~ the power source voltage level. At that time, the emission control switch 11 is OFF (non-conductive), and therefore no current can flow to the laser element LD. The soft start capacitor 38 is charged to the power source voltage level. The laser element LD does not emit light, and no current is generated by the photo-detection element PD, and therefore, the input voltage of the non-inversion input terminal of the feedback amplifier 12 is at ~~the~~ ground level, and the feedback amplifier 12 outputs at ~~the~~ ground level. Consequently, the sink current (for example, about 100 μ A) of the feedback amplifier 12 flows unchanged through the emission stop switch 29, but, as previously described, the current drive capacity of the emission stop switch 29 is sufficiently high, and therefore, the gate voltage of the emission control switch 11 is maintained at the power source voltage level.

[0026] ~~[0026]~~—Next, when the counter 22, which has begun to count, counts up (for example, a count of about 4) to a predetermined time (for example, about 0.1 msec) that is shorter than one cycle of the intermittent control signal SIG (for example, 20 msec), a high level is input to the set input S of the flip flop circuit 23. The low level from the inversion output QN of the flip flop circuit 23 is input to the NOR circuit 28 of the emission control switch controlling circuit 16.

Moreover, the low level from the non-inversion output Q of the

flip flop circuit 20 of the fail-safe circuit 13, which was reset, is input to the other input terminal of the NOR circuit 28. The NOR circuit 28 outputs the high level, and causes the emission stop switch 29 to turn OFF. Further, during the predetermined time (for example, about 0.1 msec) determined by the counter 22, the inner power source VddIN rises sufficiently and the soft start capacitor 38 fully charges.

[0027] ~~[0027]~~—Then, the electric charge charged at the soft start capacitor 38 (for example, 0.01 μ F) is gradually discharged by the sink current (for example, about 100 μ A) of the feedback amplifier 12, and the gate voltage of the emission control switch 11 gradually drops. In this way, the emission control switch controlling circuit 16 controls the emission control switch 11 to gradually increase the current that flows to the laser element LD when the laser element LD begins to emit light.

[0028] ~~[0028]~~—In this way, the laser element driving apparatus 1 can prevent the deleterious effect~~affect~~ of high intensity light emission on the human eye by gradually increasing the current which flows to the laser element LD and causing no rush of current to flow to the laser element LD when the laser element LD begins to emit light. Moreover, long-lasting laser element life may be expected because stress on the laser element caused by the rush of current is minimized.

[0029] ~~[0029]~~—Next, the emission intensity of the laser element LD gradually increases in conjunction with the gradual decrease of the gate voltage of the emission control switch 11. Then, the current that the photo-detection element PD generates becomes large, and the voltage of the voltage conversion resistor 30 gradually heightens. If this voltage becomes —larger than the output voltage of the emission intensity setting voltage generator 24, the feedback amplifier 12 outputs, causing the gate voltage of the emission control switch 11 to rise. Specifically, when the voltage of the voltage conversion resistor 30 and the output voltage of the emission intensity setting voltage generator 24 coincide, the predetermined current stably flows to the laser element LD based on a feedback loop.

[0030] ~~[0030]~~—The operation described above is repeated corresponding to the intermittent control signal SIG. Thus~~Then~~, the laser element LD is made to emit discontinuously (intermittently) in a stable manner so as to prevent a deleterious effect~~affect~~ on human eyes.

[0031] ~~[0031]~~—Here, if trouble occurs with the intermittent control signals SIG or the like, and the inner power source VddIN does not fall within a predetermined time (for example, about 0.1 sec), the counter 19 of the fail-safe circuit 13 reaches the predetermined count number (for example, a count of about 4000). In this case, a high level is input to the set input S of the

flip flop circuit 20, and the high level from the non-inversion output Q is input to the NOR circuit 28 of the emission control switch controlling circuit 16. Then, the low level from the NOR circuit 28 is input to the emission stop switch 29, and the emission stop switch 29 is turned ON. The emission control switch 11 is thereby turned OFF, a current does not flow to the laser element LD, and emission stops. Specifically, a current flowing continuously to the laser element LD for a predetermined time (for example, about 0.1 sec) from the time the laser element LD begins to emit light is determined~~judged~~ to be abnormal, and the emission control switch 11 is turned OFF to stop emission of the laser element LD.

[0032] ~~[0032]~~—In this way, if the laser element LD continues to emit light for a predetermined time or more based on a trouble with the intermittent control signal SIG or the like, by turning OFF the emission control switch 11 and stopping the emission of the laser element LD, the laser element driving apparatus 1 can safely drive the laser element LD to prevent a deleterious effect~~affect~~ on human eyes even during abnormal operation.

[0033] ~~[0033]~~—Moreover, during abnormal operation, the low level from the inversion output QN of the flip flop circuit 20 is input to the oscillator 17, stopping the oscillation operation. This is because it is not necessary for the oscillator to operate

if the laser element LD is not allowed to emit light. In this way, it is possible to economize ~~on~~ power consumption.

[0034] ~~[0034]~~—The present invention is not limited to the preferred embodiments~~embodiment~~ described above, and a variety of design modifications are possible within the range of the elements~~items~~ described in the claims. For example, in the above preferred embodiments~~embodiment~~ an apparatus having both a fail-safe circuit 13 and a soft start circuit 14 were provided~~explained~~, but the former may be omitted if countermeasures to prevent a trouble with the intermittent control signal SIG or the like are taken by another arrangement~~means~~; and the latter may be omitted if countermeasures to prevent a rush of current to the laser element LD are taken by another arrangement~~means~~. Moreover, naturally it is possible to increase or decrease the number of inverters or NOR circuits and the like by substituting the MOS transistor used in the laser element driving apparatus 1 with a bipolar transistor, or conversely, by replacing the bipolar transistor with a MOS transistor.

[0035] While preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described above, it is to be understood that variations and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing the scope and spirit of the present invention.

The scope of the present invention, therefore, is to be
determined solely by the following claims.